

UNIV. OF MICHIGAN,

JUL 17 1912

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION NUMBER

MINNESOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION LIBRARY NOTES AND NEWS

VOLUME 2.

ST. PAUL, DECEMBER, 1909.

No. 12.

MARGARET J. EVANS, Northfield, *Chairman*.
GRATIA A. COUNTRYMAN, Minneapolis.
CYRUS NORTHROP, Minneapolis.
C. G. SCHULZ, St. Paul.
WARREN UPHAM, St. Paul.

CLARA F. BALDWIN, *Secretary*.
MARTHA WILSON, *Librarian*.
MIRIAM E. CAREY, *Organizer*.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held at Duluth, September 15-17, 1909, with an attendance of 44, including trustees and assistants of the Duluth library. Of this number, 39 were librarians or assistants in public, school or college libraries, 5 were library trustees.

The opening session was held Wednesday evening, when President Bohannon of the Duluth Normal School, a member of the Duluth Library Board, extended a cordial welcome to the association, and Dr. Warren Upham, Secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society, and president of the Minnesota Library Association, gave the address of the evening on Minnesota Books and Authors.

At the close of Dr. Upham's address, Miss Margaret J. Evans of Northfield, chairman of the Public Library Commission, was asked to speak. Miss Evans, who had spent the last winter in Egypt, expressed her pleasure in meeting again the Minnesota librarians

and enjoying the privileges of the land of books as contrasted with conditions in Cairo, where the book is unknown.

The evening closed with an informal reception, when an opportunity was given to inspect Duluth's beautiful library building.

Thursday morning a short business session was held when the following committees were appointed by the president:

On resolutions—Mrs. McCaine, Miss Bird and Miss Wilson.

On nominations—Miss Countryman, Mrs. Webb and Miss Poirier.

The paper on The Library and the Immigrant, read by Miss Margaret Palmer, Librarian of the Hibbing Public Library, stimulated an interesting discussion. Miss Countryman, of the Minneapolis Public Library, told of a recent census of nationalities which had been taken in Minneapolis, and suggested that since this problem was found to some extent in all Minnesota towns, the librarian should ascertain what proportion of her community were foreign-born, their occupations and the locality in which they live, and make an effort to reach them. Mr. Gerould of the University Library called attention to the great need of books in foreign languages on American history and institutions, and moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the Wisconsin association, and draw up resolutions to be presented to the Department of Commerce and Labor, recommending the publication of this needed material.

Mr. Gerould, Miss Evans and Miss Palmer were appointed members of this committee.

Miss Louise M. Fernald, librarian of the Rochester Public Library, read a paper on Exhibits in the Public Library.

Following the paper, attention was called to the exhibits which are loaned by the Public Library Commission. These were on exhibition throughout the meeting, and consisted of a collection of etchings, loaned by Frederick Keppel & Co. of New York, illustrating the development of prints; a number of original drawings by present-day English illustrators, loaned by Mr. Edmund Brooks of Minneapolis; reprints of Hopkinson Smith's sketches of Venice; a part of the Commission collection of picture books and other children's books in attractive editions. Miss Evans also called attention to the exhibits which may be obtained from the State Art Society, by addressing the clerk of the Society at the Old Capitol building, St. Paul.

Miss Miriam E. Carey, the organizer of the Library Commission, conducted a round-table discussion on Non-essentials in Library Work. The accession book versus accessioning by bill, dictionary cataloging in the small library, and the book-number were the chief subjects of discussion. The majority preferred the standard accession book as being more accurate and providing a convenient record which may be easily removed from the building, for insurance purposes, since experience in some cases had shown the bill method of accessioning to be inadequate. Some librarians felt that the dictionary catalog was not essential in the small library, and all agreed that the entries should be simplified as much as possible, and more analytical work done. Experience has proved that book-numbers for fiction are not essential, as many libraries had dispensed with them without inconvenience.

The Traveling Libraries Section, which was scheduled for the morning, held no regular meeting, but Miss Wilson, librarian of the traveling libraries, told of recent developments of the work, showing a map of Minnesota on which traveling library stations were indicated, and calling special attention to juvenile and foreign libraries which can be loaned to public libraries.

In the afternoon, at the invitation of the Duluth Commercial Club, the members of the Wisconsin association joined Minnesota

in the famous Boulevard drive. The weather was perfect, and there was a wonderful view from the top of the Duluth hills, of the bay, with the two cities surrounding it. The drive terminated at the Aerial Bridge, which many crossed, spending the hour before dinner at the boat club house where a fine sunset completed a most delightful afternoon. After the white-fish dinner, given at the St. Louis Hotel by the Duluth Library Board, a joint session was held at eight o'clock in the Duluth Public Library, with Dr. Warren Upham, president of the Minnesota association in the chair. The address on behalf of the American Library Association was given by Mr. Henry E. Legler. In taking for his subject—American Library Conditions, Mr. Legler briefly sketched the history of the American Library Association from its beginning in 1876 to the present time, outlining the marvellous progress of the movement. Taking up the expenditures for libraries, the speaker contrasted the \$275,000,000 appropriation for our war and navy department with the sums appropriated for our libraries and stated that one battleship cost more than the entire sum given to libraries in any one year. He quoted Dr. Canfield's address on the value of the library in national life, and prophesied the coming of the library delivery wagon and the building of a new type of educational institution combining library, school and clubhouse.

The librarian, the speaker contended, is responsible for much of the criticism concerning the large amount of fiction circulated from libraries through the tables of percentage statistics furnished local newspapers. Several delightful selections were read from so-called fiction which might well be classified elsewhere. In the matter of fiction, a plea was made for the reading of the old standards as opposed to much of the recent type. The prevalence of trashy literature in rail-road trains, hotels and news stands was deplored. The problem of book-selection was regarded as the most perplexing of all with which the modern librarian has to deal. The use of the A. L. A. Booklist was urged upon all, there being but few book reviews not possessing a commercial bias.

Friday morning the two associations were given a boat ride around the harbor and out into Lake Superior by the Superior Commercial Club.

In the afternoon the second joint session was held at the Superior Public Library, with Mr. Walter Smith, President of the Wisconsin Library Association in the chair. This session was devoted to a "book symposium" and proved to be one of the most popular and profitable of the entire meeting.

In lieu of the address on Books of Local Interest by Dr. R. G. Thwaites, who was unavoidably absent, a letter from Dr. Thwaites was read by the president, in which it was stated that the average public library is sadly deficient in local history material. Inquiries constantly received by the State Historical Society reveal the fact that the home library does not even possess the published history of its own county, and that the collection of local newspaper files and other obvious material has been neglected.

Mrs. Robert Morris Seymour of Duluth spoke on Arts and Crafts, giving a clear presentation of the meaning of the movement, which is helping the young men and women of America to help themselves and urging librarians to do everything possible to encourage the movement.

Important material on the subject may be found in the following:

Cobden-Sanderson—Arts and crafts movement.
Craftsman, 1907-09, \$3 a year.
Herbertson—Man and his work. Black, 50c.
U. S. Bureau of Labor—Handicraft in America, 20c.

Rev. John W. Powell, also of Duluth, spoke on Religious Books of the past few years, reviewing briefly the books which would interest laymen and which were of a sufficiently popular nature to warrant their purchase by the small library. The books discussed were:

Bowne—Studies in Christianity. Houghton, \$1.50.
Campbell—New theology. Macmillan, \$1.50.
Chesterton—Orthodoxy. Lane, \$1.50.
Horton—My belief. Revell, \$1.25.
Van Dyke—Gospel for an age of doubt. Macmillan, \$1.25.
Wells—First things and last things. Putnam, \$1.50.

Miss L. E. Stearns then spoke on Reading for Courage. In opening, Miss Stearns quoted from an article by L. H. Bailey in the fourth volume of his recent *Cyclopedia of Agriculture* in which, in a discussion on reading matter for farmers, Mr. Bailey stated that to a large extent "the effect of library work is to cause persons to read

for entertainment but that the country man needs to read for courage. The traveling library has provided a new way of developing the reading habit in the country and in remote towns. It undoubtedly has had great influence although the character of its literature may need to be reconsidered. The farmer's work is largely in the presence of the elemental forces of nature. He cannot change the rain or sunshine or drought. He is likely therefore, to develop an attitude of helplessness toward his conditions and to feel that there is very little use to exert himself over much, because he is confronted by inexorable phenomena. This outlook of helplessness is to be conquered by giving the man the power of science, whereby he may in some degree overcome, control or mitigate the forces of nature, or at least effectively adjust himself to them." While admitting all this, Miss Stearns contended that the farmer was not the only one who needed to read for courage; that there were thousands of others in all sorts of occupations, laboring under many trials and burdens who needed the same sort of literature. At the conclusion of her talk Miss Stearns distributed copies of a book-mark containing a list which she had compiled of about fifty titles of books and leaflets along the line of reading for courage and requested those in attendance to send her other titles from time to time for a second edition of the list.

Mrs. H. Rogers of Superior gave a short paper on Psychotherapy, giving Professor Münsterberg's definition of psychotherapy as the practice of treating the sick by influencing the mental life, further saying that the treatment of diseases by influence of the mind is as old as human history, but that it has attained at various times very different degrees of importance, that at the present time we have entered into a period in which an especial emphasis will be laid on the too long neglected psychical factor. In the discussion which followed, Mrs. Rogers by request enumerated the books of greatest value to the small library.

The last paper of the afternoon—Children's Books—was given by Miss Mary Dousman of Milwaukee. Miss Dousman, filled with the inspiration of a long vacation, told how she meant to give to her children in Milwaukee their rightful heritage of nature and out-of-doors through her books.

She spoke of her work with the girls' clubs, saying that interest is of paramount importance in a child's book, but that many a book which seems unattractive may be made attractive, if the librarian takes the trouble to read from it to the children. She emphasized the fact that it is quality, rather than number of titles, or quantity, which is to be considered in the selection of children's books and made a plea for the best editions.

At the close of the discussion Miss Stearns moved that the Wisconsin and Minnesota associations invite the Dakotas, and as many of the other north central states as wish to join in such meetings, to have joint state meetings at intervals of two or three years. The motion was enthusiastically carried.

Before the adjournment of the joint session the following resolution presented by a joint committee was adopted unanimously.

The library associations of the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota, assembled in joint session, hereby resolve:

That the Council of the American Library Association and the League of Library Commissions be requested to consider the advisability of memorializing the Department of Commerce and Labor to the end that the Government shall publish and distribute through the libraries coming into contact with our immigrant population, handbooks of American history and government written in the language of the foreign-born peoples and adapted to their needs.

On Friday evening, the students and instructors of the Minnesota Summer School dined together at the Spalding Hotel, nine being present. It was agreed that such gatherings should be made a regular feature of the state association meetings, but no formal organization was perfected owing to the small attendance at this meeting. Letters of regret had been received by the director from many former students who were unable to be present.

The final session of the convention was held Friday evening.

The report of the committee on resolutions was submitted as follows:

The Minnesota Library Association acknowledges with gratitude the many courtesies extended during the conference of 1909.

To Miss Poirier and her staff we wish to express our sincere appreciation of the

thoughtful preparation for our entertainment and the arrangement of many details which have made the meeting so successful.

To the Duluth Library Board we extend our thanks for the pleasant reception on Wednesday evening, and also for the delightful white-fish dinner which followed the drive; and to the Commercial Club for the beautiful drive and the splendid opportunity of viewing the "zenith city of the unsalted seas."

To Miss McCollough and the Commercial Club of Superior we wish to express our enjoyment of the glorious morning on the Lake, and finally for pleasures anticipated to Miss Palmer of the Hibbing Library, the Library Board, and the Saturday Club of Hibbing, we express our appreciation of the hospitable invitation to visit Hibbing and the plans for the range trip and to Superintendent Kreitter of the Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railroad and Superintendent West of the Oliver Mining Co. for the arrangements which make it possible for us to visit the great Mahoning mine.

Lastly—May we also extend thanks to the weather man for clear skies and bright sunshine.

Upon recommendation of the nominating committee, officers for 1909-1910 were elected as follows:

President, Clara F. Baldwin, St. Paul.

Vice-President, Margaret Palmer, Hibbing.

Secretary-Treasurer, Louise M. Fernald, Rochester.

Executive Committee, Sarah E. LeCrone, Faribault, Minnie Bird, Fairmont, with the above-named officers.

In the absence of Mr. C. G. Schulz, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. C. R. Frazier, Assistant Superintendent, spoke on the School Libraries of Minnesota. These libraries receive direct aid from the state, which allows to each school district \$10 on the first year's purchase of books, and \$5 for any subsequent year, providing an equal amount is expended by the district. In 1908, there were 956,000 books in the school libraries of the state, and this number has undoubtedly reached an even million at the present time. Sixty-five per cent of the books are in the rural school districts. In spite of this large showing, there are 1,921 districts which have no libraries whatever.

The speaker was convinced that these libraries were not used as much as they should be, and deplored the fact that the majority of school libraries were closed during vacations and so were inaccessible for several months of the year. He called upon librarians to aid teachers in making better use of these books. In the discussion which followed, President Bohannon of the Duluth Normal School maintained that the work should begin in the Normal School by giving the teachers a course in book-selection in order that the teacher may be able from her own knowledge of books to inspire her pupils to better reading.

Post Conference Trip.

At the urgent invitation of Miss Palmer, a party of 23, including 7 from Wisconsin, 2 from North Dakota and 14 of the Minnesota delegation, took the train for Hibbing early Saturday morning. They were warmly welcomed upon arrival by the librarian, members of the Library Board and the Woman's Club and after all were comfortably located, a delicious luncheon was served at the library. Immediately after luncheon, the party assembled at the station, where a flat car was in readiness to convey them to the mines. The librarians were personally conducted by Superintendent West and several officers of the Oliver Mining Co. so that an unusual opportunity was given to see the mines under the best possible guidance.

The kinds of strata, and processes of mining were explained as the car proceeded from one mine to another, and the great open pits, with their many colored strata, were picturesque as well as interesting.

Upon their return, automobiles were in waiting to take the party to Chisholm, that remarkable town which has been entirely rebuilt since its destruction by fire a year ago.

The evening was spent at the Oliver Club, a thoroughly equipped club-house built by the Oliver Mining Co. for the use of their employees.

Those who joined the excursion were unanimous in their praise of the unprecedented hospitality extended by the people of Hibbing, and enthusiastic over the perfection of arrangements which made the day one of rare interest and pleasure. Special

resolutions of thanks were sent to Miss Palmer, the Library Board, Woman's Club and other friends whose courtesies contributed to the success of the trip.

Attendance Register.

- *Baldwin, Clara F., Sec. Minn. Library Commission, St. Paul.
- Bird, Minnie, Ln. P. L., Fairmont.
- Bohannon, E. W., Trustee P. L., Duluth.
- *Carey, Miriam E., Organizer, Minn. Library Commission, St. Paul.
- *Connor, Elizabeth, Ln. P. L., Redwood Falls.
- Coolbaugh, Rev. F. C., Trustee P. L., Cloquet.
- Countryman, Gratia A., Ln. P. L., Minneapolis.
- Cummings, Alta, Ln. P. L., Blue Earth.
- Delaney, Alice E., Ln. Branch E., Minneapolis.
- *Deuber, Lydia, Asst. P. L., Mankato.
- Dunagan, Mattie E., Ln. P. L., Virginia.
- Earhart, Frances E., Asst. P. L., Duluth.
- Ely, Ruth, Ln. Normal School, Duluth.
- Evans, Margaret J., Chairman Minn. Library Commission, Northfield.
- Faries, Rev. J. C., Trustee P. L., Duluth.
- *Fernald, Louise M., Ln. P. L., Rochester.
- Forward, R. R., Trustee P. L., Duluth.
- Gaylord, Alice, Asst. P. L., Duluth.
- Gerould, James Thayer, Ln. U. of M. Lib., Minneapolis.
- *Hall, Jennie, Asst. Minn. Library Commission, St. Paul.
- Hanson, Stella E., Ln. P. L., Two Harbors.
- Hobbs, Mildred, Asst. P. L., Duluth.
- Huntley, Mrs. L. W., Ln. P. L., Grand Rapids.
- Jehle, Clara A., Ln. P. L., Lindstrom.
- Kaiser, Zelma, Asst. P. L., Duluth.
- King, John E., Ln. State Lib., St. Paul.
- Lamb, Mrs. Alice A., Ln. P. L., Litchfield.
- *Lathrop, Mary E., Asst. P. L., Minneapolis.
- LeCrone, Sarah E., Ln. P. L., Faribault.
- Lowe, Harriet Louise, Ln. P. L., Cloquet.
- *McCaine, Mrs. Helen J., Ln. P. L., St. Paul.
- Mackenzie, Jessie, Ln. Normal School, Moorhead.
- *Palmer, Margaret, Ln., P. L., Hibbing.
- Patton, Lucille, Asst. P. L., Duluth.
- *Plumb, Elizabeth, Ln. P. L., Owatonna.
- *Schaefer, Ida, Asst. Ln. P. L., Fargo, N. D.

- *Schlanzer, Miss, Asst. Ln. Masonic Library,
Fargo, N. D.
Silberstein, Elsie, Asst. P. L., Duluth.
Thorn, M. E. T., Asst. P. L., Duluth.
*Upham, Warren, Sec. & Ln. Minn. Hist.
Soc., St. Paul.
Vandyke, J. A., Trustee, P. L., Coleraine.
*Webb, Mrs. Margaret E., Ln. P. L., Montevideo.
*Williams, Mary, Asst. P. L., Minneapolis.
*Wilson, Martha, Ln. Minn Library Commission, St. Paul.

*—Range trip.

MINNESOTA BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

BY WARREN UPHAM, D. SC.,

President of the Minnesota Library Association,
Secretary and Librarian of the
Minnesota Historical Society,
Saint Paul.

We are a part of a great and noble State. It has cost much to its founders, and it is precious to us who inherit it from them. Let us therefore, in our work as librarians, aim to develop in ourselves and in our readers more consciousness of the value of our Nation, the United States, and of Minnesota. Hoping to strengthen and increase our loyalty and patriotism for this commonwealth, I have chosen to speak this evening, although briefly yet as comprehensively as the time and occasion permit, concerning our state literature, books about Minnesota or written here, and their authors whom we have therefore to commend or blame.

To what may this broad subject be likened? It seems to me comparable with the Royal Botanic Garden of England at Kew, near London, which I visited twelve years ago, where are cultivated a vast multitude of the most interesting and instructive species of the world's floras, an immense variety of beautiful or bizarre, fragrant or scentless, trees, shrubs, and herbs, each richly flowering and fruiting or seeding in its season. In so extensive a garden, to use this comparison further, we cannot observe every plant, but may first make a general survey, and afterward look more particularly at some of the most beautiful flowers and some of the majestic tall trees.

Our subject may be very properly classified under periods of time, a historical view.

This classification brings before us first the ancient history of Minnesota, the time of French exploration and domination, from the first coming of Groseilliers and Radisson, in 1655, to the Treaty of Versailles, in 1763, when Fair France lost all her former vast possessions on this continent, ceding Canada to England, and Louisiana, then including all the country west of the Mississippi river, to Spain. In this period Radisson, Du Luth, Hennepin, La Salle, Perrot, Le Sueur, Verendrye, and others, wrote the beginnings of our knowledge of Minnesota.

Under this view, the second period, our medieval history, comprises the time of the early English-speaking explorers and fur traders, from 1763 onward, as we may well define that period, to the building of Fort Snelling, in 1819 to 1824, and to the first arrival of agricultural settlers, a few Swiss refugees from the Selkirk colony, who in 1827 came to the vicinity of Fort Snelling and there began the earliest farming within our area. Writers of this period were Captain Jonathan Carver, the Canadian geographer, David Thompson, the great explorer, Alexander Mackenzie, the fur traders and explorers, Alexander Henry and his nephew of the same name, Lieutenant (later General) Zebulon Montgomery Pike, General Lewis Cass, Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, Major Stephen H. Long, Professor William H. Keating, and Costantino Beltrami. Every librarian in this state ought to have and to read the works of these authors, or at least parts of what they wrote about the area of Minnesota from 1763 to 1827.

The ancient period of French explorations was a hundred and eight years. The medieval period of the fur traders and explorers from England, Scotland, Canada, and the United States, was sixty-four years. Our modern or present period, including the development of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and the educational, social and religious life of our people, dates from 1827, but more fully blooms out in all its fullness and luster of today since the establishment of Minnesota as a territory in 1849 and her admission to the Union as a state in 1858. The last half century has far surpassed all the preceding time in the wealth of literature relating to this state or written by Minnesota authors, but scarcely in the same proportion as our material and financial progress. Librarians and their readers may

better neglect much of the abundant Minnesota literature of the last twenty years, and of the present time, than to fail to read the older writers, from Radisson, Du Luth, and Hennepin, to Pike, Schoolcraft, Keating, and Beltrami. These are the foundation of what we ought to know about this state.

But the chronologic classification must be supplemented by the division of our state literature in accordance with its subjects, as description, history, biography, statistics, poetry, fiction, philosophy, the sciences, ethics, politics, education, and religion. In all these fields Minnesota writers have done good work.

Last year a catalogue of our state authors and their publications was printed in the January number of the "Library Notes and News," issued by the Minnesota Public Library Commission; and this was followed by a large additional list in the May number. Combining these lists, which were compiled by Mrs. Karen M. Jacobson, with aid by Professor Folwell, the present writer, and others, we have an enrollment of about four hundred Minnesota authors, with nearly one thousand titles of books from their writing. About a hundred contributors to magazines, as also mentioned in these lists, may be added to the foregoing, with probably not less than five hundred important articles from their authorship.

Add further the many authors contributing papers in the series of volumes published by the Minnesota Historical Society, the Minnesota Horticultural Society, the Minnesota Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and in the very extensive series of messages and reports of executive officers and departments of the state government, and also in the printed proceedings and records of our numerous religious, charitable, educational, scientific, professional and social organizations. Thus increased, the total catalogue of Minnesota writers whose work is being carefully collected and treasured in the Library of the Minnesota Historical Society must include not less than a thousand names and several thousand titles of books, pamphlets, and minor articles.

Mention should also be made of the great collection of our Minnesota newspapers regularly received and placed in binding by this Historical Society, which at the beginning of this year comprised 8,216 bound volumes.

No other public library in the state needs to attempt so fully to gather and preserve the bygone and the current literature of Minnesota; but I believe that it is the duty of each city and village library to collect and save all publications of its own community, even to the announcements and programs of concerts, lectures, fairs, church services, meetings of fraternities, and school exhibitions and graduations. Each library should preserve for its patrons the complete files of its local newspapers, which to every reader of historical tastes become very interesting for perusal or reference when twenty or fifty years have rolled away.

Amid this immense mass of printed matter, for which I plead that it should be scrupulously preserved in the Library of the Minnesota Historical Society for all the state, and in each local library for its own locality, what should the overworked librarian read and know? How many books relating to our state, or written by her authors, must we pore through, or at least look through for our own enlightenment, and for being in readiness to make the resources of our libraries most helpful to others?

All that perhaps the average librarian needs from the ancient and medieval periods of our state will be found in the several authors already cited.

For later and present times, we may best cite a few of the books that every Minnesota librarian ought to know by recourse to our subject classification.

Under the division comprising descriptive works, the librarian should know the final reports of the Geological and Natural History Survey of this state, published in the years 1884 to 1901 by Professor N. H. Winchell, the state geologist, with contributions by many assistants, and also the continuations of the same survey relating to the fauna and flora of Minnesota. Other works in this class, equally needful to be looked through, are certain monographs of the United States Geological Survey, most notably those describing the iron ore ranges and the Glacial Lake Agassiz, which at the end of the Ice Age occupied the valley of the Red river and the basin of Lake Winnipeg. A small volume by Professor C. W. Hall, entitled "Geography of Minnesota," should also be perused.

In the great class of our state history, attention should be given to the works of Neill, Flandrau, Folsom, Stevens, Atwater, Williams, Andrews, Hosmer and Folwell, the recent publication in four volumes entitled "Minnesota in Three Centuries," and the series of thirteen volumes of the Minnesota Historical Society Collections.

In biography the librarian should possess and read the "Lives of the Governors of Minnesota," by Gen. James H. Baker, which is the latest published volume of the Historical Society, and the autobiography of Bishop Whipple, "Lights and Shadows of a Long Episcopate."

Under the next class, statistics, every librarian should be able quickly to supply to inquirers exact information about the people and products of all parts of this state, as set forth in the reports of the United States censuses and the intermediate state censuses.

Several Minnesota authors have written good poetry, which every librarian within the state should read and recommend to others; but the first place should be accorded to a poem about Minnesota written by one outside, "The Song of Hiawatha."

In the great mass of fiction which the public will read for recreation and rest, let all librarians in this state know and share with others the Minnesota stories of Edward Eggleston and Professor George Huntington.

Looking through the other classes before enumerated, namely, philosophy, the sciences, ethics, politics, education, and religion, the patriotic Minnesota librarian will aim to gather in each division at least a few, and these the best, of the writings of our state authors, to derive personally the benefits of their perusal, and to impart these treasures to all readers who have so far grown up.

One further subject, which interests all students of literature throughout the world, has been illuminated by two Minnesota writers, Governor Davis and Hon. Ignatius Donnelly. I refer to the study of the plays and poems ascribed to William Shakespeare, and especially to the much discussed question of their authorship. With the works of these great authors in this state and of many others in this country, Great Britain, Ireland and other countries, from whom the Minnesota Historical Society has about fifty

books and many pamphlets defending or opposing the argument that these grand dramas, sonnets, and other poems, were written by Lord Francis Bacon, it seems to my mind quite sure that this discussion will continue until that belief, now held confidently by specialists, will be received by the common people.

Finally, I wish to advise every librarian each week to take an hour or two off, or half a day if other duties allow it, for the reading and absorption of our Minnesota literature. It will be a great gain to ourselves and to our qualification as librarians.

Fill up yourself with information, good motives, and achievements. Then you will be able of your fullness to communicate to others. Whatever we do, and give, and are, should be heartily done and lived.

It shall be for our own benefit, not less than for the gain of our patrons and of the public whom we serve, that we put more of heart in our work, that is, of love, or, in other words, friendliness and sympathy. All our service should be in the spirit portrayed by "The Vision of Sir Launfal," thought and told by James Russell Lowell. Then shall be fulfilled the words ascribed there to the greatest Teacher, which we may receive with slight change for applying them in our work:

"Who gives herself with her books, feeds three,
Herself, her hungry neighbor, and Me."

THE LIBRARY AND THE IMMIGRANT.

BY MARGARET PALMER.

Librarian, Hibbing Public Library.

Why should the library try to bring itself into relation with the immigrant?

By the immigrant is here meant the foreign-born man and woman with but little knowledge of our language and so, of our government and institutions.

Without expense to the state for his protection and education in youth, nor indeed for any part of his upbringing, the full-grown, able-bodied adult foreigner brings to us the help we need in our homes and in our industries.

Without him, most of the industries, especially those of the material and constructive sort, would shut down.

In northern Minnesota, the farms would be tenantless, the docks idle, the railway tracks overgrown, the steam-shovel would cease from snorting and the sound of the blast would no longer be heard in the land.

Without exaggeration or sentiment, it can be said truly that the great constructive undertakings, necessary to the development of the country and to the progress of a great people are dependent upon labor that is not American.

Twenty-five years ago in Pittsburgh and its neighborhood might have been seen Austrians, Hungarians, Montenegrins, Lithuanians, Serbs, and foreigners of many other nationalities, building up the fortunes of the great builder of libraries. A Carnegie gift made the Hibbing Library plant possible. There a little while ago, probably Swedes, Italians, Finns, Austrians and Montenegrins, all had some part in filling in a swamp, laying the foundation and building the library building. Today, gangs of Swedes and Italians are road-making on two sides of it.

If a few minutes have been taken to hint at our material debt to the immigrant, it is because we too often forget or ignore it.

Large numbers of the immigrant population have come to us to stay; and for our own sake, as well as for theirs, no time should be lost in educating them in citizenship.

The unscrupulous and the vicious (both foreign and native) meet the immigrant at the docks; and influences hurtful to him are speedily at work. Suspicion of the people among whom he has cast his lot, and hostility to our government and its institutions are adroitly planted and fostered by those who would exploit the well-nigh helpless stranger.

For his protection and his training in citizenship (its duties and its privileges) societies have been organized. The North American Civic League for Immigrants, is one of these. By a series of messages (now printed in English, Yiddish and Italian) this society endeavors to fulfill the purpose of its organization, which is, "to defend immigrants and resident aliens against the designs of the unscrupulous and to interest them in the requirements of American citizenship—to the end that American institutions may be strengthened." Notice the last

phrase, "to the end that American institutions may be strengthened."

It must mean something to us as a nation that the immigrant be trained in citizenship, for to that end the Department of Commerce and Labor is issuing pamphlets in various languages, entitled in English, "Information for Immigrants Concerning the U. S., its Opportunities, Government and Institutions." These pamphlets can be obtained free in any number from this department.

What part has the public library in the training of the immigrant for citizenship?

It is the natural agent for the distribution of such literature. Our own library is giving out Italian, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, and German, though the last are not needed except by the few Austrians who read and speak German. Slovenian and Slovak have been sent for, to distribute to the Austrians who speak these languages. Children, post-office officials, friendly priests, bosses of gangs of men working the streets; all have helped in scattering these. At the top or bottom of each pamphlet runs in the language of the text (as far as the librarian knows) this legend: "Compliments of the Hibbing Public Library, corner of Third Avenue and Mahoning St."

Father Joseph was glad to get a bunch of these, printed in the Italian language, to give to his people; for these pages set forth clearly that our government pays nothing for the support of any church or priestly order; and it is hard for Father Joseph's people to comprehend that he is not receiving 1,000 lire yearly, which is approximately what the Italian government pays a priest.

Another pamphlet Naturalization of Aliens is issued in English only, by the same Department of Commerce and Labor. It is desirable that this too, be translated into several languages.

The library should have books for the immigrant in his own tongue if possible; and if not, newspapers, almanacs, pamphlets, steamship and railway folders—anything and everything procurable for his use, in his native language.

The relation between the library and the immigrant is, when all is said and done, the relation between the librarian and the immigrant.

If a Minnesota librarian takes up the raising of mushrooms, she gathers together all the printed material she can find, on mushrooms, and she pounces upon every new specimen with the keenest interest; or to put it the other way—the librarian who studies mushrooms and their culture will want to try her hand at the mushroom business.

We are dead to or prejudiced against the people and things of which we are ignorant.

If one cares nothing at all for the Croat, it is because one doesn't know whether the Croat is "fish or flesh or good red herring."

But find his country on the map, learn something of his history and his literature, look into his face (which is the face of one like unto oneself) repeat the experience with individuals of different nationalities as they come to you in the day's work; and shortly avenues of sympathy and co-operation will radiate from your library.

There are over a hundred international societies with permanent organizations, bridging the seas. The cultivated and the not-so are going in a constant stream for the things spiritual and intellectual that Europe only has for them. American and European universities are exchanging professors in a mutual endeavor to understand each other. Delegates from Oriental Chambers of Commerce visit Hibbing tomorrow, and Duluth, the day following, to study our industries.

Our Waterways' Commission is investigating on the ground, European waterways' systems.

The New Internationalism of which these activities are the signs, is a spirit of co-operation. It is no longer a thing of air, it is a reality, a practical expression that the nations of the earth need each other.

The public library has its part in the fostering of this practical peace on earth and good will among men.

With a spirit of just every-day fairness and common sense, the librarian who lives in a community strongly tinctured by foreign blood, may have a part in bringing about this new international spirit.

Through the child of the immigrant, she may convey to the parent that she respects his language, his literature, his history and his religion; and that she regrets her limited knowledge of these. This need not be done so much by words as by attitude.

If the librarian has real sympathy and a practical desire to do the work for which she is paid, she will surely, if slowly, find out a way to reach and influence the adult immigrant, through the library. She may use the child as a go-between, sending books in the foreign language, easy books in English, invitations to come to the library; she will advertise the night school; she will get herself invited to talk to the foreign clubs and societies (though this librarian has never been able to find a body of foreigners of any nationality, who would invite her to talk to them—from which one infers that the Scotch are not the only "canny" people).

But if this librarian is not doing in her library many of the high-sounding things with which this paper deals; if the immigrant does not swarm through her library doorway from 1 to 10 p. m., daily; if she can not beguile him into listening to her instructive and formal lectures at set times and places; she can not at any rate be debarred the privileges of the community life about her.

On one side of her, her Canadian rector lives and on the other, a benign French priest comes daily into his little formal garden, to the confusion of the caterpillar and the slug; her butcher grew on the borders of the Gulf of Finland, and her vegetable man belongs to the noble order of the Black Hand, which tills the soil and raises peas and potatoes of surpassing excellence, where it cannot raise grapes and garlic; to her rescue, when a blast from the iron pit shatters the window, comes a garrulous and friendly Tyrolese dealer in glass.

But best of all comes to her on occasion Cristina Antoni Santi, of the brilliant eyes—with a manner so fine that this librarian feels she has been a part of some gracious social function when the Santi has gone. This "Beaker full of the warm South" has "my four boarders". Through her 12 year old propaganda, these four and two more (who now live over a saloon, she explains) have been brought to the night school.

Now the moral of this paper may have escaped you, so it is thrust at you here:

If you are librarian to Asia, Europe and Africa and are minded to profit thereby; through walking softly and with much humility, you may be privileged to have some

small part in the culture of this new spirit of internationalism—which is bigger than family, or municipal, or state, or national boundaries; which looks indeed to the unification of the long estranged members of the one human family, through intercourse, understanding and co-operation among the races of men.

EXHIBITS IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BY LOUISE M. FERNALD,

Librarian, Rochester Public Library.

There is as Stevenson says,—“An idea abroad among moral people that they must make their neighbors good” (and one may add there is an idea abroad among wise people that they should make their neighbors wise.) “One person I have to make good,—myself; but my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy if I may.”

These sentiments have come to be voiced by many able librarians within the past few years in proof of which I quote Miss Ahern—“One should remember all the time that it is his first business as a librarian to make the search for the good and the true, inviting and pleasing. It is not the excellence of wisdom and of goodness that the librarian should strive to impress constantly upon his patron, but the desirability of increasing the amount of happiness in the world. This is after all the ultimate aim.”

The giving of happiness then and pleasure is one duty to our neighbor. How better can it be given by the library and the librarian than through the exhibit? Will that not make the search for the good and the true inviting and pleasing, and at the same time be carrying out the three fold object which I take it is in the mind of everyone who plans an exhibit? The three fold object of advertising the library, bringing higher education to the people and the giving of pleasure and entertainment. By placing the pleasure last I do not necessarily mean it is least in importance, but I fear me it often is second in importance to attracting the people to the library.

We want to attract them that we may show them the feast of good things which we have prepared for them, and which are ready to be taken for the asking. If the resources of the library are tactfully shown,

it will but add to their pleasure and entertainment, the feeling of strangeness will have given place to familiarity, and there will be the desire to come again. “Ninetenths of the world would rather be interested than educated and the other tenth likes to be interested too,” so we must first interest and then, all unknown to them oftentimes, educate.

Of all exhibits, the art exhibit is perhaps the most frequent and popular. Mr. Dana as long ago as he was in the Denver Public Library said, that one of the best ways of promoting art education was to call the attention of average people to the art of our illustrated journals, for that was something to which the attention of people in general could be drawn and in which their interest could be most easily aroused. Higher forms of art can then be shown, the painting, the etching, the dry point, etc. With each exhibit will come added appreciation and enjoyment, until step by step, little by little, the love for pictures is developed, and the desire for such environment at home has been created. With the desire, in this age and generation, is very sure to come the fulfillment of the desire. What matter if the picture is but a poor copy? Is it not better than the barren wall, the awful crayon, or worse yet, the cheap colored print?

We all know how the little ones enjoy pictures. They need no urging to attend an exhibit, but come bringing their little brothers and sisters, as well as friends. One of the finest tributes paid a painting exhibited at one of the eastern libraries, was the unconscious one of a little girl eleven years old. It was of a daisy field, painted on a burning hot day, when the daisies bloomed so thick as to make one spreading mass of white under the blue sky, and beside the blue waters. Several grown people had asked if it was a picture of the seashore, supposing the daisies to be sand, or clam shell. “Why! Why!” exclaimed the little girl, “There’s my daisy field, the one I used to play in when I lived in the country.—I’ve often told people how thick the daisies grew there, so thick you couldn’t see the grass some days, and they would just laugh and say ‘That’s a flower story,’ but they’ll have to believe me now, for there’s a picture to show them.” “Do you suppose the man who made the picture used to play in my field when he was a little boy?”

"There is in every soul the innate love of the beautiful," and it is the privilege of the library to bring a little of this beauty into the lives of those whose surroundings at home are often so sordid and unattractive, to help brighten the hours of the little ones who are so responsive and open to suggestion. At this most impressionable period, every effort should be made to fill their minds with good thoughts, and there will be no place for the bad, the ignoble.

Very often the exhibit gives occasion for a little visit, and we all know that the establishing of friendly feeling does more for the library than anything else. We know also, that no two see a thing alike. What is hidden from one is brought to notice by the other. So it is a good thing to have some one in the room with whom one can talk things over, or who can explain if necessary.

Too much cannot be said about local exhibits, and yet how many of us hold them? There should be in every Minnesota library a collection of old manuscripts relating to the early settlement of the community, letters and papers, samples of early work, Indian relics, and many could be obtained in some districts of our state, as well as everything written by local authors. These should be exhibited from time to time, for if an interest is created, the collection will be added to, and if found desirable, can form the nucleus of a museum. No matter how small, every town has something of local interest. Present day activities can also be shown if desired. Old Home Week is just the time for such an exhibit. I know of one held in a New England village, where the library was the headquarters, and the librarian and her assistants welcomed the home-comers in gowns worn by their grandmothers. All this creates a worthy pride in the town, shows what has been done, and what can be done, and in years to come, there will be those who will appreciate our foresight.

The exhibit certainly is an effective way of leading the reading of the children in a desirable direction, and of all of which I know, none is better adapted to this than the Hero exhibit. Portraits of great men and women, true heroes in the highest sense of the word, with a brief biographical sketch accompanying each portrait are placed on

a bulletin board, screen, or fastened about the walls. During the exhibit, all books about heroes are reserved in the children's room, within easy access of all. Last winter with only a bulletin or two of Lincoln and Washington every book about them in the children's department, and many in the adult were circulated. If we can but teach the children, the boys especially, a love for true patriotism through the lives of our great men, a love of honor, and teach them too, that,

"Peace hath higher tests of manhood
Than battle ever knew,"

then indeed is our work worth while, and then are we more than happy in being permitted to have a hand in this great work.

We have held two rather unique History exhibits within the past two years. One for the Eighth Grade on U. S. history from the coming of the Norsemen, through the period of discovery, and the different wars, up to the industrial development of our country in 1889-1901. The other on English history from Alfred the Great, through the reigns of the Plantagenets, Tudors and the Stuarts, up to the Victorian Age. The Library Classes of '07 and '08 at Pratt Institute made the bulletins and compiled the reading lists which includes the fiction on the subject, as well as the history. These lists were used by the teachers, and in the exhibit on U. S. history class exercises were required, each one in the class being assigned a bulletin upon which to report. As can readily be seen, the success of such an exhibit depends upon the teacher, as it is the exceptional child who will follow out a history subject of his own free will.

Beyond our power to enumerate are the exhibits which can be held and which have been held, and it is very interesting to hear and read of them, but our problem is with the exhibit in the small library. Many feel they cannot give an exhibit for lack of room, or for a room acceptable to the public, but when you can't have what you like, you must like what you have, and the bulletin board and the screen will have to take the place of the wall space, and the reading room can serve as the Exhibit room. Perhaps those who would not notice otherwise while turning over the pages of the magazines may become interested in the things about them.

A number of exhibits which seem practical for all are: Amateur Photography, Animal, Birthday, Nature or Bird day exhibit, Indian (especially appropriate for Minnesota), Magazine Day, Needlework, Travel.

A word as to Magazine Day. We all find that there is a sad lack of knowledge on the part of the public of "Pooles Index," and the "Readers' Guide." On this day, all magazines taken by the library are placed on the Reading Room tables, attractive covers are displayed, and one can, if they so desire get the original drawing from Century or Scribner. Then each and everyone who comes in, is shown how to use the key which unlocks the treasures of the magazines.

Exhibits of drawing or color work from the different schools bring the pupils from all the schools to see what other children are doing, and very often it results in visits from proud fathers and mothers who otherwise would never step foot in the library, in fact the whole course of study in the public schools will furnish many useful hints for bulletins and exhibits and their accompanying reading lists, and anything of timely interest, which has the freshness of novelty should be seized upon by the librarian.

As in the picture poster and the bulletin, so in the exhibit, the simplest and those of least work are often the most effective and seem to be most popular. Often too, the most pleasure is found in the exhibit of familiar things. One which delighted some little people not long ago was the May day exhibit for the first of May. There was the May pole with its colored streamers, a May day bulletin, the pictures being taken from an old book. Colored pictures and May day verses were tacked upon the bulletin board, as well as the ever present reading list. The Story hour was given up to the May day legends and stories of Robin Hood. Altogether it was a great success, and well worth the effort.

It is only too true that the success of the special exhibit depends upon the advertising. Talk about it in the papers, on the street, to your friends, and spread far and wide the news, and then when the people come, be ready to greet them, take time to show them about, and above all, make them feel at home, feel that the library is theirs, and they will wonder why they have never

been in before. Children coming for the first time see a book with which they are familiar, and want to read again, or become interested in the title of a book, and their curiosity is aroused as to what it is about. They will come back to take out a card, and later on, to take home "libraries" of their own, as they express it.

Not so many years ago, teachers thought it great gain to have their books illustrated. Now in our libraries, the teacher may often pass from the mere illustration to the thing illustrated, the development of bookbinding, printing, etc. This is especially helpful in the study of the industries: silk culture, cotton raising and similar occupations. The silk worm eggs can be obtained from Washington, hatched and the worms watched through the various stages of their development. In Cleveland where it was tried, it proved a great success, but kept the staff busy gathering fresh mulberry leaves. I can find but one drawback to such an exhibit, the fact that there are never enough books on the subject to supply the demand.

At the Christmas season, we have made a practice of exhibiting books which would make appropriate gifts for children, also scrap books which we have made from our worn-out picture books. Mothers have especially appreciated this, and we feel that the standard of books has been raised. We have asked our local dealer to keep some of the most desirable, and he is very obliging about sending for others. The Scrap books attracted considerable attention as they are something which anyone can make. This year, we hope to exhibit books for grown people as we have a permanent reference collection of many of the beautiful children's editions. In connection with this, we hope to have a Madonna exhibit, for good reproductions can be obtained from the magazines, and our friends and neighbors are more than willing to loan their framed copies for so good a cause. The rooms are always decorated with holly and greens, which lend the true Christmas atmosphere.

One of the most interesting exhibits of which I have heard in Minnesota, was the American pottery exhibit, which Miss van Buren planned last fall. Several of the libraries in the State took advantage of it, and I am sure it gave joy and inspiration, for I know of nothing more wonderful than

the beautiful shapes which can be made from common clay. In Red Wing, I believe, it was made the occasion of a social evening, and a paper was read on Pottery making.

Exhibits of the latest non-fiction books have been a feature with us throughout the year, and the public have come to look for them upon entering the library. Many are attracted to a book they would otherwise perhaps never see. Exhibits of all the library affords on a certain subject have also been quite popular. We make a list of the books, have them printed in the two daily papers, then place the books upon the desk within the reach of all. I think the most successful were the subjects of "The West," which was especially pleasing to the boys, and the "College stories," which kept the girls interested all summer. This plan takes very little time, and we have found it decidedly worth while.

The question of time is the all important one. Does the exhibit pay for the time expended? A question which each and every librarian must answer for herself after considering her own people, their needs, and the manner in which they respond. We all know that to prepare an exhibit takes time and thought, even to arrange one which has been loaned takes time. For the children, I think we feel they always pay, for the grown ups, there is sometimes a doubt. We know from the experience of others that the public learns but slowly and, therefore, I suppose, should not anticipate very large results from any one outlay of effort. I certainly believe that no effort for good is lost in library work, that sooner or later results will come, and meanwhile, we know that "the highest service which the library can render can never be put down in figures."

READING FOR COURAGE.

Compiled by Lutie E. Stearns.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Aked—Courage of the coward. Revell. | \$.125 |
| Arnold—Sweetness and light. Crowell. | .30 |
| Black—Work. Revell. | 1.25 |
| Brightwell—Palissy, the potter. Meth. Bk. | .65 |
| *Brooks—On easy lives. Elder. | .10 |
| *Browning—Then welcome each rebuff. Elder | .10 |
| *Browning—Year's at the spring. Elder. | .10 |
| Chalmers—Expulsive power of a new affection. Crowell. | .30 |
| *Channing—My symphony. Elder. | .10 |
| Clifford—Journey to Father Damien. Macm. | .75 |
| Dawson—Heroines of missionary adventure. Lipp. | 1.50 |

| | |
|--|------|
| Drummond—Man who is down. Pott. | .75 |
| Elliot—Happy life. Crowell. | .30 |
| Emerson—Character and heroism. Caldwell | .40 |
| Emerson—Compensation. Crowell | .50 |
| Fear not: quotations of courage. Elder | .75 |
| Field—Heroes of missionary enterprise. Lipp | 1.50 |
| Gannett—Blessed be drudgery. Pott. | .35 |
| Green—In praise of valor. Torch Press. | 1.00 |
| *Griggs—Value of a good life. Elder. | .10 |
| Hadley—Greatness of patience. Crowell | .30 |
| Haines—Blue Monday book. Elder. | .75 |
| Hawthorne—Great stone face (In Seven American classics). Am. Bk. Co. | .50 |
| *Henley—I am the captain of my soul. Elder | .10 |
| Hyde—Art of optimism. Crowell. | .30 |
| Jordan—Life's enthusiasms. Am. Unit. As. | .60 |
| Jordan—Philosophy of hope. Elder. | .75 |
| Jordan—Strength of being clean. Page. | .35 |
| *Jordan—Today is your day and mine. Elder | .10 |
| Keller—Optimism. Crowell. | .75 |
| Kingsley—Heroes. Dutton. | .50 |
| Knowles, ed.—Value of courage. Caldwell | 1.50 |
| Lindsay. What is worth while. Crowell | .30 |
| Lynch—Is life worth living. Crowell. | .30 |
| Meyer—Take heart again. Crowell. | .30 |
| Palmer—Life of Alice Freeman Palmer. Houghton | 1.50 |
| Shaler—Masters of fate. Duffield. | 1.50 |
| *Stevenson—A prayer for the day's help. Elder | .10 |
| *Tennyson—Inspiration. Elder. | .10 |
| Thayer—Pluck and purpose. Chr. End. | .35 |
| Tolstoi—What men live by. Crowell. | .30 |
| Van Dyke—Battle of life. Crowell. | .30 |
| *Van Dyke—Footpath to peace. Elder. | .10 |
| Wagner—Courage. Dodd. | 1.25 |
| Waters—Heroes and heroism in common life. Crowell. | 1.25 |

*Mottoes.

BOOKS ON PSYCHO-THERAPY.

Discussed by Mrs. Rogers.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Baker—New ideals in healing. Stokes. | \$.085 |
| Brief and popular. | |
| Dresser—Health and the inner life. Putnam | 1.35 |
| Dubois—Self-control and how to secure it Funk | 1.50 |
| Dubois—Influence of the mind on the body. Funk. | .50 |
| By an eminent physician. | |
| Fallows—Health and happiness. McClurg | 1.50 |
| Fallows—Mental hygiene in every-day living. McClurg. | .35 |
| Fallows—The point of view. McClurg. | .35 |
| Fallows—A talk on relaxation. McClurg | .35 |
| The books by Fallows present a good popular treatment for the small library. | |
| Gullick—Mind and work. Doubleday. | 1.20 |
| King—Rational living. Macmillan. | 1.25 |
| Strong and fine, but difficult for the average reader. | |
| Mitchell—Self-help for nervous women. Lippincott | 1.00 |
| Münsterberg—Psychotherapy. Moffat. | 2.00 |
| A serious study from the psychological point of view. | |
| Powell—The Emmanuel movement. Putnam | 1.25 |
| Quackenbush—Hypnotic therapeutics in theory and practice. Harper. | 2.00 |
| Technical. | |
| Schofield—Nervousness. Moffat. | .50 |
| Spinney—Health through self-control. Lothrop | 1.20 |
| Good, easy to read. | |
| Wood—New old healing. Lothrop. | 1.20 |
| Wood—New thought simplified. Lothrop. | .80 |
| Worcester and McComb—Religion and medicine. Moffat. | 1.50 |

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COURSES.

The University of Minnesota has definitely entered upon a new and larger phase of its existence by the recognition that it owes a specific service, not only to those who can reside three or four years at the University, but, equally, to those aspiring and ambitious young men and women whom circumstances compel to go into active life before completing a university course. It is recognized, also, that even for college graduates, many of whom do not know what occupation they are to follow when in college, it is fundamentally necessary to keep up studies under expert advice, if such persons are to make the most rapid advancement, to attain the greatest efficiency, or turn out to be the best citizens possible. In other words, the University now begins to act upon the theory, that in a democracy, the whole people must be educated, by entering permanently and definitely upon a system of University Extension Courses.

The last session of the Legislature, recognizing this larger field of usefulness for the University, provided funds for the University Extension Courses under the direction of the Department of Economics and Political Science, and still other Extension Courses under the direction of the College of Education and the College of Agriculture. This action has been taken in the belief that the University of Minnesota should align itself with a democratic movement in higher education, to the end, that equality of educational opportunity may be secured and consequently, that improved political, business and social institutions may be attained.

In the beginning it is proposed to confine the work largely to courses in Economics, Government and Education; such sciences being primary exponents of human welfare and social progress. In thus extending its functions, the University offers a plan of practical instruction whereby collegiate training is made available in every section of the State and to those who of necessity must devote a part of their time to other duties. Although such instruction cannot compensate for a complete cultural or professional course, taken in residence, it makes available to persons unable to attend the University, an opportunity to study

along lines best adapted to their respective needs and interests.

Correspondence Courses are offered in the following subjects:

1. Elements of Economics.
2. Currency & Banking.
3. American Government.
4. Elements of Business Law.
5. Banking Practice.
6. Railway Transportation.

Lecture-Study Courses. (Given at local centers) are announced as follows:

1. Democracy and Industry. (Six lectures.)
2. The Resources and Industries of the Northwest. (Six lectures.)
3. Current Economic Problems. (Six lectures.)
4. Investment and Speculation. (Six lectures.)
5. Principles of Conservation and Reclamation. (Six or eight lectures.)
6. Practical Problems in American Government. (Six lectures.)
7. The Relation of Government to Industry. (Six lectures.)
8. Agricultural Economics. (Six lectures.)
9. The Government and Policy of England. (Six lectures.)

Bulletins describing the separate kinds of work may be secured by addressing the Extension Division, Department of Economics and Political Science, University of Minnesota.

The College of Education also offers extension work. A bulletin descriptive of the various courses, so offered, may be secured by addressing Professor George F. James, Dean of the College of Education.

For information regarding the courses in agriculture, address A. D. Wilson, College of Agriculture, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

Attention of librarians is called to this work, as their co-operation is needed to make the movement a success. The public library which endeavors to be the center of the educational life of a community will naturally be the location for the University Extension lectures, and in many cases should be the means through which these lectures are secured. Libraries should further co-operate by providing the books

needed not only for collateral reading in connection with the lecture courses, but also those required by the individual student taking the correspondence courses.

For the benefit of students in the country, or in towns where the local library cannot afford to furnish the books, the Library Commission has purchased the books recommended by the Departments of Economics and Education, and will loan these to individuals upon application signed by a school officer, and payment of transportation. Books may be kept one month, and not more than two books may be borrowed at a time.

Librarians are asked to refer such students to the Library Commission, when they are unable to supply their needs at the local library.

The following lists of books recommended by the University Extension Department are printed for the benefit of libraries which may wish to enlarge their collections to meet this demand:

Elements of Economics.

Bogart—Economic history of the United States. Longmans.
Cheney—Industrial and social history of England. Macmillan.
Commons—Trade unionism and labor problems. Macmillan.
Conant—Money and banking. Harper.
Dewey—Financial history of the United States. Longmans.
Ely—Monopolies and trusts. Macmillan.
Johnson—Railway transportation. Appleton.
Seager—Introduction to economics. Holt.
Taussig—Tariff history of the United States. Putnam.

American Government.

American State Series—Century.
Baldwin—American judiciary.
Fairlie—Local government.
Finley & Sanderson—American executive.
Goodnow—City government in the United States.
Macy—Party organization.
Reinsch—American legislatures.
Willoughby—American constitutional system.
Willoughby—Territories and colonies.
Ashley—The American federal state. Macmillan.
Hinsdale—The American government. Amer. Bk Co.

Introductory Psychology.

Titchener—A primer of psychology. Macmillan.
—A text-book of psychology. Macmillan.

Educational Psychology.

Coe—Education in religion and morals. Revell.
James—Talks on psychology. Holt.
King—The psychology of child development. Univ. of Chicago Press.
Münsterberg—Psychology and the teacher. Appleton.
Swift—Mind in the making. Scribner.
Tanner—The child. Rand.

History of Education to the Reformation.

Homer—Iliad, trans., by Bryant. Houghton.
Homer—Odyssey, trans., by Palmer. Houghton.
Laurie—Rise and constitution of the universities. Appleton.
Monroe—Thomas Platter. Appleton.
Plato—Apology and Crito. (English translation.) Putnam.
Plato—Crito and Phaedo. (English translation.) Cassell.
Spencer—Education of the Pueblo child. Macmillan.
Yan Phou Lee—When I was a boy in China. Lothrop.

Theory of Teaching.

Burrage & Bailey—School sanitation and decoration. Heath.
Butler—Meaning of education. Macmillan.
Emerson—Education. Houghton.
James—Talks to teachers. Holt.
MacCunn—The making of character. Macmillan.
Palmer—The teacher. Houghton.
Scott—Social education. Ginn.
Spencer—Education.
Swift—Mind in making. Scribner.
Waldstein—The subconscious self. Scribner.
Wray—Jean Mitchell's school. Public School Pub. Co.

School Organization and Law; School Sanitation.

Chancellor—City schools. Heath.
Morrison—Heating and ventilation. Appleton.
Rowe—Physical nature of the child. Macmillan.
Sargent—Physical education. Ginn.

Ancient History, Part 1: Greek.

Grote—History of Greece. 12 v. Everyman's library.
Mahaffy—Alexander's empire. Putnam.
Plutarch—Lives of illustrious men.

Ancient History, Part 2: Roman.

Bury—Student's history of the Roman Empire. Amer. Bk. Co.
Gibbon—Decline and fall of the Roman Empire.
Mommson—History of Rome. 5 v. Scribner.

Modern History, Part 1.

Adams—Growth of the French nation. Macmillan.
Bemont & Monod—Medieval Europe. Macmillan.
Bryce—Holy Roman Empire. Macmillan.
Duruy—Middle Ages. Crowell.
Henderson—Short history of Germany. Macmillan.
Lodge—The close of the middle ages. Macmillan.
Oman—Dark ages. Putnam.
Robinson—History of Western Europe. Ginn.
Tout—Empire and Papacy. Rivington.

Rhetoric.

Carlyle—Heroes and hero worship.
Elliot—Adam Bede.
Elliot—The Mill on the Floss.
Emerson—Essays—1st and 2d series.
Franklin—Autobiography.
Lamb—Essays of Elia.
Lowell—Letters. Harper.
Lowell—Poems.
Stevenson—Virginibus puerisque.
Tennyson—Life of Tennyson.
Tennyson—Poems.
Thackeray—Vanity Fair.
Thackeray—The Newcomes.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Headquarters. Attention is called to the removal of A. L. A. headquarters from Boston to rooms in the public library building at Chicago.

Librarians or library trustees who may be passing through Chicago are invited to visit headquarters, as it is hoped that it will become a general meeting place for A. L. A. members as well as in reality the center of library organization for the entire country.

Any correspondence relating to the work of the association or the A. L. A. Publishing Board should be addressed to Chalmers Hadley, Secretary, No. 1 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Conference, 1910. The Library Journal, October, 1909, announces that the Executive Board of the A. L. A. has decided to hold the 1910 conference in or near New York City, if adequate hotel accommodations can be secured and to make this a starting point for a delegation to the International Library Congress at Brussels in August in case a large and representative attendance can be secured. If a large enough delegation is assured, it might be practicable to charter for the journey one of the smaller steamers, displaced by the mammoth ocean-going hotels, but entirely comfortable and safe. In order to carry out such a plan it will be necessary for A. L. A. members to make a prompt decision and an early effort will probably be made to ascertain the number who are planning to go.

RECENT LIBRARY LITERATURE.

Swedish Books. A selected list of Swedish books, compiled by Valfrid Palmgren of the Royal Library, Stockholm, Sweden, is published as No. 5 of the foreign book lists of the A. L. A. Publishing Board. Miss Palmgren is not only thoroughly familiar with Swedish literature, but has made a special study of American libraries in a recent visit to the U. S. The Commission has a supply for distribution to libraries in the state which are interested in the purchase of Swedish books.

Binding for Small Libraries. Library handbook No. 5, Binding for small libraries, has

been issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Board. It contains concise, helpful suggestions prepared by the A. L. A. Committee on Bookbinding. The pamphlet will be distributed by the Commission to every library in the state.

Books on Music. A selected list of music and books about music for public libraries compiled by Louisa M. Hooper, Librarian Public Library of Brookline is published by the A. L. A. Publishing Board. "It has been made as an attempt toward the solution of a rather troublesome problem,—how best to start a music collection in a public circulating library." Any librarian in Minnesota who may be interested in this problem may obtain a copy by applying to the Library Commission.

School Library Catalog. The Catalog for School Libraries of Minnesota, selected and approved by the Public School Library Commission, composed of the Presidents of the State Normal Schools and Superintendent of Public Instruction, has recently appeared.

The list was compiled and arranged under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, by Miss Martha Wilson, Librarian of the State Library Commission, and the introductory notes on the care of the school library were furnished by the Secretary of the Commission, Miss Clara F. Baldwin. In compiling the list, the very excellent list of books for school libraries prepared by the Oregon Library Commission was used as a basis, and Miss Effie L. Power, of the Cleveland Library, rendered valuable assistance in the final grading and rounding out of the list for elementary and rural schools.

The list is arranged by classes according to the Dewey decimal classification and simple directions as to accessioning, classification and arrangement on shelves are given, together with a few notes on cataloging. It is hoped that these suggestions, together with the grade numbers and full annotations will be of service to teachers in making the school libraries more useful.

Librarians of public libraries, who have had the advantages of summer school training may often undertake to supervise the work of the school library, attend to the cataloging, and all other records. This will give the librarian knowledge of the school

library resources, and result in closer co-operation which is always to be desired.

Copies of the catalog may be obtained by applying to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, St. Paul.

Library Suggestions. A pamphlet entitled *Library suggestions*, has been issued in attractive form by the School and College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota. It is compiled by Miss Anna M. Smith, librarian of the College of Agriculture, and contains suggestions for an agricultural library, including lists on general agriculture, agricultural economics and special topics, and suggestions for a farmer's library, including books for general reading and books on agriculture. Any librarian in the state may obtain a copy by addressing Miss Anna M. Smith, Librarian, College of Agriculture, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

PROFESSIONAL READING FOR THE LIBRARIAN.

The Ohio Library Association's committee on library training has compiled the following list of books for the librarian's reading.

The Minnesota Library Commission has all of these books in its open-shelf collection, and will be glad to loan them to any librarian in the state who will pay the postage. These books may be kept one month, and not more than two books may be borrowed at a time.

Adler, Felix. Moral instruction of children.

Baldwin, James. The book-lover.

Bates, Arlo. Talks on the study of literature.

Birrell, Augustine. In the name of the Bodleian.

Bryant, S. C. Stories to tell to children.
—How to tell stories to children.

Bulfinch, Thomas. Age of fable.

Cockerell, Douglas. Bookbinding and the care of books.

Colby, J. R. Literature and life in school.

Dana, J. C. Library primer.

—Notes on bookbinding for libraries.

Doyle, Sir A. C. Through the magic door.

Field, W. T. Finger posts to children's reading.

Fiske, John. A librarian's work. (In his *Darwinism*).

Griggs, E. H. Moral education.

Larned, J. N. Books, culture and character.

Moses, M. J. Children's books and reading.
National Education Association. Report on instruction in library administration in normal schools.

***Olcott, F. J.** Rational library work with children and the preparation for it.

Plummer, M. W. Hints to small libraries
—Training for librarianship.

Porter, Noah. Books and reading.

Putnam, G. H. Books and their makers during the middle ages.

Rawlings, G. B. The story of books.

Savage, E. A. Manual of descriptive annotation for library catalogs.

Smith, A. M. Printing and writing materials.

Spofford, A. R. Books for all readers.

***Stearns, L. E.** Essentials in library administration.

Stephens, H. M. and others. Counsel upon the reading of books.

Winchester, C. T. Some principles of literary criticism.

Woodberry, G. E. Appreciation of literature.

*Supplied by the Minnesota Library Commission without charge.

NOTES FOR LIBRARIANS.

Annual Reports. The blanks for annual reports will be sent to all public libraries in the state during December. Librarians are asked to fill these out and send to the office of the Commission as soon as possible after the close of the year.

Library Clippings. The Library Commission has ever since its establishment been collecting newspaper clippings concerning libraries in Minnesota. From these the news items for *Library Notes and News* are compiled, and notes of library progress for the biennial reports. As the most important items are therefore preserved in this way, and the space now occupied by the accumulated clippings of the last ten years is needed for other material, it has been decided to destroy the clippings now on file. Every library in the state should keep a scrap book of its local library history, and if any librarian would like to have the Commission clippings of her library for this purpose they may be obtained by writing at once to the Secretary of the Commission.

Some Useful Reading Lists. The Mankato Public Library has printed the following helpful reading lists, and the librarian, Miss Maud van Buren, will be glad to furnish copies to any librarian who desires them.

Some helps for little housekeepers.

Some helps for mechanics and engineers.

Some useful books for useful boys.

Desk Bulletin. A convenient and inexpensive bulletin is made by placing a piece of glass 20 inches square over a piece of cork carpet, mounting-board, or even blotting paper of a good color for back-grounds. The pictures and reading list may be lightly tipped on to the cork carpet with thin paste, and can be easily removed and replaced by a new set of pictures. The bulletin is placed on the delivery desk, where it attracts the attention of everyone who draws a book, and the glass keeps the pictures clean and in place.

Pamphlet Boxes. The Stillwater library reports that a very good pamphlet box made of pasteboard covered with cloth may be obtained of the Smithson Paper Box Co., Stillwater.

Prices: Large size, 10x7x2 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

5c each in lots of 50.

4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c each in lots of 100.

Small size 10x7x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

4c each in lots of 50.

3 $\frac{3}{4}$ c each in lots of 100.

MAGAZINES FOR*SALE.

The following list of magazines is offered for sale. Address Mrs. B. W. Thompson, 1509 Chicago Ave., Minneapolis.

Harper's Magazine:

Jan.-May, July-Dec. 1880.

Jan. 1881—Nov. 1888.

Scribner's Monthly:

May-Dec. 1874.

1875 complete.

May-Dec. 1878.

Jan.-May, July-Dec. 1879.

Jan.-Apr., June-Dec. 1880.

Jan.-June, 1881.

LABOR LIBRARY.

The State Labor Bureau has a library of about 2,000 v. besides pamphlets and clippings, the collection consisting chiefly of reports and bulletins of the labor commissions

of various states. This material has recently been classified and catalogued and is open to the public in the office of the Labor Commission at the Capitol from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Miss Maud Hyslop, Wisconsin Library School, 1908, is librarian.

The Bureau of Labor issues occasional bulletins on special subjects which often contain valuable material for debates. Any public library in the state may be placed on the regular mailing-list of the bureau by addressing W. E. McEwen, Commissioner of Labor, St. Paul.

INSTITUTION NOTES.

The total circulation of books and periodicals, during October, in ten institutions reporting, was 12,610. In addition to this an exchange of newspapers at the state prison amounted to 31,000.

The non-resident readers who draw books from the library of the School for the Blind, number 25 at this first reporting of the year, which is a good showing. 45 books were sent to them, only 15 of which were fiction. 459 books in all were given out from this library, all of them in "New York Point". The School for the Deaf reported 370 in all, of which 119 were the all-important "easy books". In addition 33 in history, 24 biography, 15 travel, with the arts, sciences, "kindergarten," mythology, and ethics also used.

At the School for the Feeble-minded there are 200 readers, 84 boys and 116 girls. Of these 16 are epileptics. They read stories, fairy tales, travel, biography and mythology.

In every such institution, a large part of the population is termed "custodial". They are there probably for life. But even among the custodials at Faribault, there are those who use the library regularly. The following is a quotation from a recent letter by the school principal and librarian:

"There is absolutely no other one thing that adds to the happiness of our children, and aids in their discipline, as the library does. They are solely responsible for the care of the books issued to them and it is rare indeed that a book is lost or mistreated by the one to whom it is issued. I wish I had 10,000 books for them instead of less than 1,000. But we have added books slowly; for this reason they are all read and

seem like old friends to the children. When a book that they are especially fond of begins to show it is beyond repairing, petitions begin to come in to "please put—on your next estimate". In some of the classes, when the children are too small to read, the attendant draws books and many happy hours are spent at her knee, listening to the beloved fairy tale. There are 15 attendants and other care-takers who draw books from the children's library to read to those in their charge."

The state "orphans' home", called The State Public School at Owatonna is looking forward to an enthusiastic library year. One of the teachers is in charge and a series of talks and other exercises by different teachers in turn, in the library, has been inaugurated. The oldest boys have been formed into a library club. "The first evening we discussed the books several of them had read, drawing the boys on to talk, and calling their attention to the authors. The next week we talked of the books in general in certain special book cases, and had the boys tell the substance of the books they had read from that section, suggesting others. One little boy told the Story of the Fire Dog very well. Last week we made brown paper envelopes, and talked of Cook, Peary and a few authors. The envelopes are to be used to keep pictures and clippings and any information they can find about noted people, and current events. These are to be pasted into note books. We hope to find pictures of many authors of our books, and many copies of each. We are looking through old catalogs and magazines for material. If you happen to know where we can get catalogs with pictures, I should be glad to have them."

At the Fergus Falls State Hospital for the insane there is a good library located in a pleasant room to which the patients go for books. But there is also a room opening from one of the wards which has been set aside, by way of experiment, as a reading room. In response to an inquiry as to whether the little reading-room was still maintained, the superintendent replied that it is still running and that the patients seem to enjoy it as much as ever. He goes on to say "I have had some thoughts of putting the entire charge of the library into the hands of the most interested patients in the Reading Room. I am inclined to think

that these patients would take more interest in the library, keep the books in good condition, and do pioneer work in encouraging every patient to read to a greater extent than any paid employee we could secure."

One of the library workers at the Men's Reformatory writes that they have been doing their best to issue all the books they "possibly could" so that they could "make a good showing" in their monthly report. He says the "new system is fine. It was kind of hard at first, but afterwards it went easy."

M. E. C.

PERSONAL.

Miss Mary P. Pringle, Western Reserve Library School, 1909, has been appointed as assistant on the Library Commission staff, and began her work November 1st.

Miss Eva G. Stevens, Librarian at Spring Valley, Minn. Summer School, 1908, was married Oct. 10th to Mr. Cyrus H. Vanderhoef, and will be at home after Dec. 1st at Baraboo, Wis. Miss Emma C. Hart has been elected librarian to succeed Miss Stevens.

Miss Marguerite Hickman, who has been assistant librarian at Red Wing for two years, has gone to Lead, S. D. where she will be assistant to Miss Katherine Steele, formerly of Red Wing, in the Hearst Free Library.

Miss Elizabeth R. Rank, Librarian at Marshall, is at present in St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul undergoing treatment. She expects to be entirely recovered within a few weeks, when she will resume her duties at the library.

Miss Eva Harrington has been appointed librarian at Janesville to succeed Mr. William Kidney, whose failing health has compelled him to resign his duties.

Miss Clara Jehle, Librarian at Lindstrom will spend the winter in St. Paul, and her place in the library will be filled by Mrs. Hobbs. The Lindstrom Press expresses its deep appreciation of Miss Jehle's services for the children of the village as follows: "We owe much to Miss Jehle for her untiring efforts in behalf of our library. She has evinced a genuine interest in this work and we owe it to her and her father that we have a public library at all in Lindstrom. It has been and is an important thing for the children and we must by no means give up the work so ably and splendidly begun by Miss Jehle."

NEWS OF MINNESOTA LIBRARIES.

Aitkin. At the November meeting of the library board, it was decided to keep the library open on Wednesday afternoons during the school year, as well as on Saturday afternoon and evening. New books to the amount of \$175 have just been placed on the shelves and \$300 more was appropriated for books during the coming year.

Anoka. The Philolectian Society has presented a magazine rack to the public library which proves to be a valuable addition to the reading-room, both as to appearance and convenience.

Austin. The library board has purchased a supply of the Graded reading-lists, published by the library of East Orange, N. J. and has distributed these to the teachers. The result has been a very large increase in the number of children using the library as well as increase in circulation of books of a better class.

The fifth library entertainment course has been arranged for the winter, and is up to the standard which has always been maintained by the committee.

Benson. The library has received a gift of 40 volumes from E. R. Aldrich.

Brown's Valley. The library and reading-rooms have been thoroughly cleaned, the wood-work and floors freshly varnished and oiled, and with the addition of new shelving and about 120 new books, besides a good supply of the best magazines, the library is now one of the most attractive places in the community.

Brownston. At the annual meeting of the Monday Study Club, it was reported that the library, which has been established by the club in connection with the traveling library, now contains about 385 v. and the use of the books has more than justified the expectations of the club.

Buffalo. Miss Miriam E. Carey, the Commission organizer, spent a week in Buffalo making an author and title catalog of the books in the library.

Cloquet. A number of important measures have recently been adopted by the library board of Cloquet. Among them were the unrestricted circulation of non-fiction, special privileges for teachers and borrowing of foreign libraries from the State Traveling

Library. Books in Finnish, French, Norwegian and Swedish will be loaned, and to advertise this, placards with an invitation to use the library printed in the four languages have been posted in prominent places throughout the city with the co-operation of the merchants and business men.

The librarian has visited all of the schools in the city, distributing to the teachers lists of books suitable for each grade, which had been compiled from several standard lists and adapted to the Cloquet Library. A little talk was given in each room on the new foreign books in the library and the care of books, and both teachers and pupils were invited to use the library freely. Through the pupils an invitation was extended to their parents to see what the library has which will interest them.

Cokato. The library has been removed to the recorder's office in the village hall for the winter, which is a great improvement over its former location.

Coleraine. The contract for the Carnegie building has been let and work has been commenced.

Detroit. The Library Club raised over \$110 for the library on tag day, and the city council has appropriated \$250 to the library for the coming year.

Recent gifts to the library are Larned's History for ready reference from Mr. E. J. Bestick, and 36 volumes from Mrs. A. M. Fraser, of Winnipeg, whose summer home is in Detroit.

A special effort is being made to encourage High School students to use the library, a table having been set aside for their use.

The Commission loan collection of etchings was at the library November 6 to 15, and attracted many visitors.

The library was re-organized by Miss Carey of the Library Commission in September.

Dodge Center. The Fortnightly Club of Dodge Center has taken steps toward the establishment of a public library. A traveling library has been secured, donations of suitable books have been received to the number of 70, and the club women have pledged themselves to provide a suitable room for the library, and be responsible for its care until more permanent arrangements can be made.

Duluth. The library which has been maintained by the Twentieth Century Club in the West End, will be continued by the library board as a regular branch, \$500 having been added to the library fund by the city council for this purpose. The West End branch will continue to occupy its present quarters in the Neighborhood House. The branch at West Duluth which has been maintained for 12 years is in a flourishing condition, the circulation for the month of October being 2,842, while the attendance reached the number of 4,069.

Fairmont. The members of the library board gave an informal reception at the library building for the school-teachers, at which the members of the school board and their wives were guests.

The exhibit of original drawings by present-day English illustrators, loaned by Edmund Brooks of Minneapolis, was at the library during the first two weeks of November.

Fergus Falls. The library board has ordered a brass tablet for the American history department, on which suitable credit is given to the 1909 High School class for its generous gift of \$100. The manual training department in the public schools, which has constructed several much needed pieces of furniture for the library, will have similar acknowledgement of its good work.

Among recent gifts to the library are two valuable sets from Mrs. James A. Brown, the works of Thackeray and Lytton, and a number of later novels.

Glencoe. The library treasury has received \$39.60 as the result of a ball game played by local teams last August.

Glenwood. For the benefit of the High School students, the library will be open every afternoon from 3:30 until 5:30 in addition to the evening hours. About 85 of the best novels from the High School library have been turned over to the public library, and 40 more books have been procured through subscriptions to the Minneapolis Journal.

Granite Falls. The library which opened last spring with about 200 books has now increased to almost 1,000 and its future success is assured. An entertainment course has been arranged for the season of 1909-10.

Hanska. The contract for the library building and club house has been let, and work will begin at once. The building will

contain a library and reading room and auditorium on the first floor, and in the basement, gymnasium, kitchen and dining-room and heating-plant. There are now 1,200 books in the library, of which a large proportion are in the Norwegian language.

Hibbing. The Saturday Club has presented an excellent set of art books to the library and Mrs. Kusing of Minneapolis has added a number of classical works in German. The patronage of the library is constantly increasing, and the report of its work for the first year is most encouraging.

Howard Lake. The books in the library numbering about 800 have recently been accessioned and classified, by Miss Carey, the Commission organizer, who also classified the books in the school library during her stay in Howard Lake.

Long Prairie. The Ladies of the Literary Society recently called a mass meeting to discuss the establishment of a public library, and a strong sentiment in favor of the plan was evident. The club has decided to devote to the library the sum usually spent for the annual club banquet, amounting to \$40 or \$50. Committees were appointed, and the finance committee has already obtained subscriptions amounting to over \$200. N. C. Clemmensen has offered space in his store for the use of the library.

Mankato. The librarian met the teachers at their annual September meeting and outlined the privileges the library offers educators and students. Instead of the regular autumn visits of the librarian to the schools, the various grades are visiting the library where brief talks are given on the care of the books and the arrangement of the books in the children's room, while lessons on the Reader's Guide and Poole's Index have been given the High School freshmen and eighth grade pupils, as well as instruction in the use of the card catalog, the arrangement of books in the stacks and general arrangement of reference material.

Minneapolis. Two new stations to be equipped with 500 books each were opened December 1st. The South Side Branch has been rearranged, and a children's room provided, in which the collection of children's books will be greatly enlarged.

Miss Countryman recently gave a talk on Reading for children and young people before the Teachers and Parents Association of the Lake Harriet School.

Monticello. The public library has been removed to its permanent quarters in the new school building. At this time, Miss Carey of the Library Commission, completed a new shelf-list, and title catalog, as the former list was destroyed when the school was burned last winter.

Moorhead. Pres. Weld of the Moorhead Normal has presented the public library with 400 books, largely juvenile.

Moorhead Normal. Miss Jessie McKenzie of the Normal School Library is conducting a class in library science which meets daily during the fall term. The Secretary of the Commission met the class on November 6th and gave a talk on the work of the Commission.

Northfield. The cornerstone of the Carnegie library was laid October 9th, when brief addresses were made by Prof. George Huntington, Rev. Father Kenny, G. M. Phillips and Rev. F. M. Garland of the library board. Work on the building is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupancy early in 1910.

Miss Carey, of the Library Commission, spent a month in Northfield reorganizing the library. The shelf-list was completed, and work on the card catalog was begun.

Miss Baldwin, of the Commission, attended the regular November meeting of the board, when plans for the future development of the library were discussed.

Park Rapids. The Ladies' Library Club raised about \$138 by means of Tag day, October 23rd. The money will be devoted toward the furnishing of the new building. The building is nearing completion, and promises to be attractive and convenient. The Secretary of the Commission visited Park Rapids early in November to confer with the board regarding furniture and shelving.

Preston. The net proceeds of a home talent entertainment for the benefit of the library amounted to \$81.04.

Red Wing. The West End Branch Library was opened in November in new and better equipped rooms. An informal reception was given with an attendance of 200 people. Refreshments were served and George H. Cook of the library board gave a brief address. The branch includes a main library and reading room, which will be turned over to men for reading and meeting purposes.

The library entertainment course opened in October with a lecture by Judge Lindsey.

Redwood Falls. The library was closed for a week in September when the walls were being re-decorated. Sunday opening was resumed in October.

Robbinsdale. The Library Club held a meeting in September when arrangements were made for a lecture course to be presented during the season of 1909-10.

Rochester. A new bulletin board has been placed in the entrance hall, where subjects of timely interest and notices of any kind may be brought to the attention of the public.

The fortnightly story hour was resumed in November.

St. Paul. The circulation of books among the public schools has been increased. There are now 4,500 volumes in the school library collection, which are loaned to 30 schools.

Sleepy Eye. The library board has arranged a course of entertainments for the winter, which maintains the usual high standard of preceding years.

Two Harbors. The work of the library has shown a marked increase, especially in the use of the reading-room, since the opening of the new building. The work with children is also receiving more attention. The exhibit of children's books loaned by the Library Commission proved of much interest to parents and teachers as well as to children, while the children's traveling library of 25 v. had a circulation of 111 in less than four weeks. A story hour for the fourth and fifth grades was given by one of the teachers on October 9th, which was so successful that others will be arranged in the near future.

The use of the club room in the new library building has been granted to the Tuesday Club by the library board.

Willmar. Through the renewal of subscriptions to the Minneapolis Journal, the paper has sent 17 new books to the public library.

The collection of Venice pictures loaned by the Commission was at Willmar in October.

Winona. The East End branch has been re-opened for the winter in a new location, and during the month of October the attendance in the reading-room reached 3,078, while the attendance at the central library was 2,341.

Zumbrota. A hot water heating plant has been installed in the new library building.